

QUESTIONS FOR ENGLISH STATE EXAMINATION

PHONETICS

- 1. The Production of Speech.** The organs of speech and their work. Articulation and breathing practice.
- 2. The sounds of Speech. Consonants.** Principles of classification. Constrictive fricative consonants. Sonorous consonants.
- 3. The sounds of Speech. Vowels.** Principles of classification. Monophthongs. Diphthongs. Strong and weak forms.
- 4. Syllable structure.** Syllable formation. Syllable division.
- 5. Word stress.** Manifestation of word stress and its linguistic function.
- 6. Sentence-stress.** Manifestation of sentence-stress. Types of sentence-stress.

MORPHOLOGY

- 1. General classification of the parts of speech: notional and structural.**
- 2. The Noun.**
 - 2.1. Definition.**
 - 2.2. The category of Gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)**
 - 2.3. Syntactical characteristics (function of subject, object, attribute, predicative).**
 - 2.4. Morphological composition of nouns (simple, derived, compound).**
 - 2.5. Classification of nouns.** a) proper; b) common: class nouns; collective nouns; nouns of material; abstract nouns; countable and uncountable nouns.
 - 2.6. The category of number (singular, plural) Spelling rules. Plural of Simple Nouns. Plural of Compound Nouns. Plural of Greek and Latin Loans. Singularia tantum. Pluralia tantum**
 - 2.7. The category of case:** The dependent genitive. The absolute genitive.
- 3. The Article.**
 - 3.1. General notion.** The indefinite article.
 - 3.2. Use of articles with common nouns. The Indefinite Article. The Definite Article.**
 - 3.3. Use of articles with proper noun.** (Geographical names, names of hotels, ships, newspapers, magazines, cardinal points, months and days).
 - 3.4. Use of articles with proper names.**
 - 3.5. Omission of the article.**
- 4. The Adjective.**
 - 4.1. Degrees of comparison. Spelling rules.**
 - 4.2. Patterns of Adjectives (order of adjectives)**
 - 4.3. Morphological composition of the adjective (simple, derived, compound).**
 - 4.4. Classification of adjectives: qualitative, relative.**
 - 4.5. Substantivized adjectives.**
- 5. The Pronoun.**
 - 5.1. Classification of pronouns:** personal, possessive, reciprocal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative, conjunctive, indefinite, negative, defining, reflexive
- 6. The Numeral. Cardinal. Ordinal.**
- 7. The Verb.** Category of person, number, tense, aspect, voice, mood.
 - 7.1. Morphological structure:** simple, derived, compound, composite (sit down).
 - 7.2. Regular verbs. Irregular verbs.**
 - 7.3. Syntactic function:** notional verbs; auxiliary verbs; link verbs.

7.4. General information of the verb: *Basic forms of the verb; Syntactic Function of the Verb (auxiliary, notional, link and modal verbs); Durative verbs, Terminative verbs and Verbs of Double Aspect; Transitive and intransitive verbs*

7.5. *Tenses in the Active Voice.* The Present (Past, Future) Indefinite. The formation and the use. Verbs not used in the Continuous Form. The Present (Past, Future) Perfect. The formation and the use. The Future Perfect in the Past. The Perfect Continuous Form-Present, Past and Future. The formation and the use. The Future Perfect Continuous in the Past.

8. **The Category of Voice.** The formation of the Passive Voice. The use of the Passive Voice. The use of tenses in the Passive Voice.

9. **Modal Verbs:** can, may, must, should, ought to, have to, shall, will, would.

10. **Mood.** Indicative Mood. Imperative Mood.

10.1. *The Subjunctive Mood.* General notion. Synthetic forms. Analytical forms. The forms of the Indicative Mood used to express the same meaning as is expressed by the Subjunctive Mood.

10.2. *The use of the Subjunctive Mood.* Simple sentences, Conditional sentences. Adverbial clauses of purpose (of concession, of time and place, of comparison). Predicative clauses. Subject clauses. Object clauses. Attributive appositive clauses modifying the noun "time" in the principal clauses. Emotional use of the Subjunctive Mood. Ways of rendering the Subjunctive Mood in Romanian.

11. **The Non-Finite Form of the Verb.** The characteristic traits of the verbals.

11.1. *The Participle General notion.* Double nature of the Participle. Tense distinctions. Voice distinctions. Functions of the Participle I and Participle II.

11.2. *Predicative constructions with the Participle.* The Objective Participial Construction. The Subjective Participial Construction. The Nominative Absolute participial Construction. The Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction. Absolute Constructions without a Participle. Punctuation.

11.3. *The Gerund.* General notion. Double nature of the Gerund. Tense distinctions. The use of the Gerund. The functions of the Gerund. Predicative Constructions with the Gerund. The Gerund and the Participle. The Gerund and the Verbal Noun.

11.4. *The Infinitive.* General notion. Tense and aspect distinctions of the Infinitive. Voice distinctions. The use of the infinitive without the particle "to". The functions of the Infinitive. The Infinitive with the expressions "to be sorry, to be glad". Infinitive constructions. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction. The Subjective Infinitive Construction. The for-to-Infinitive Construction.


12. **The Adverb.** Definition. Morphological structure: simple, derivate, compound, composite. Degrees of comparison. Classification: adverbs of time, adverbs of repetition of frequency, adverbs of place and direction, adverbs of cause and consequence, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, measure and quantity.

SYNTAX

1. **The Simple sentence.** Definition. Classification-according to the purpose of the utterance: a) declarative sentence; b) interrogative sentence: general, special, alternative, disjunctive; c) imperative sentence; d) exclamatory sentence. Structure: two-member and one-member sentence.

2. **Parts of the sentence.**

2.1. *The principal parts of the sentence.* The Subject. Ways of expressing the subject, Formal subject "It" (Impersonal, Introductory, emphatic). The Predicate. The simple predicate (the simple verbal predicate; the simple nominal predicate). The compound predicate (the compound nominal predicate; the ways of expressing the predicative; the compound verbal modal predicate, the compound verbal aspect predicate; the mixed predicate). Agreement of the predicate with the subject. General notion.

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2.2. The secondary parts of the sentence. The Object. Ways of expressing the object. The direct object. The indirect object. The complex object. The cognate object. The Attribute. Ways of expressing the attribute. The Apposition. The Adverbial Modifier. Definition, classification. Ways of expressing the adverbial modifier. *The independent elements of the sentence.* Definition. The detached adverbial modifier. Parenthesis. *Sentences with homogeneous parts.*

3. The compound sentence and the complex sentence.

3.0. The Composite Sentence. General notion.

3.1. The compound sentence. Types of coordination. Copulative coordination (and, nor, neither ... nor, only ... but). Disjunctive coordination (or, else, either ... or, otherwise). Adversative coordination (but, while, whereas, nevertheless, yet). Causative-consecutive coordination (for, so, therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence).

3.2. The complex sentence. Subject clauses Predicative clauses. Object clauses. Attributive clauses. Adverbial clauses. Types of adverbial clauses.

3.3. The compound-complex sentence.

4. The sequence of tenses. Definition, General rules. Tenses in object clauses, in subject clauses and predicative clauses. Tenses in attributive relative clauses and adverbial clauses of cause, result, comparison and concession.

5. Indirect speech. General remarks. Indirect statements, questions, order and requests, indirect offers, and advice. Indirect exclamations, greetings and leave-taking.

6. Word order. Direct word order. Inverted (Indirect) word order

MODERN ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY

1. Fundamentals. (Definitions. Types of Lexicology. The main Lexicological problems. The Connection of Lexicology with Phonetics, Stylistics, Grammar and Other Branches of Linguistics.)

2. Morphological structure of English words. The composite structure of English words. Morphemes as the smallest indivisible language units. Different types of morphemes. Root and affixational morphemes. Free and bound morphemes. Types of stems. Simple, derived and compound stems. Types of words. Simple, derived and compound words.

3. Semantics and Polysemy The "semantic triangle". Types of meaning. Classification of connotations. Polysemy. Monosemantic and polysemantic words. Two processes of the development of meaning: concatenation and radiation.

4. Homonymy. Full and partial homonyms. Lexical homonyms. Lexico-grammatical homonyms. Homographs. Homophones. Homonyms proper. Main sources of homonymy.

5. Semantic similarity and polarity. Synonymy and Antonymy. Definitions. Classification of synonyms. Classification of antonyms.

6. Word-building. Productive and non-productive ways of word-building. Affixation. Functions of affixes. Prefixation. Classification of prefixes. Prefixes of native and foreign origin. Suffixation. Peculiarities of some suffixes. Different classifications of suffixes.

7. Shortenings. Shortening of words and its causes. Graphical abbreviations in written speech. Initial abbreviations and their classification. Lexical abbreviations and their classification.

8. Conversion. Verbs converted from nouns. Nouns converted from verbs. Substantivization.

9. Compounding Stress. Spelling. The unity of morphological and syntactical functioning. Semantic unity. Classification of compound words.

10. Phraseology. Definitions (Phraseology, idiom, phrasal verb). The sources of appearance of phraseological units. Distinguishing phraseological units from free-word-groups. Distinguishing phraseological units from proverbs.

11. Principles of classification of set expressions. Semantic classification (Phraseological fusions. Phraseological units. Phraseological collocations). Syntactical classification (Nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverb phraseologisms). Structural classification (One-top units, two-top units).

12. British and American English. Differences in Grammar, Vocabulary, Spelling, and Pronunciation.

13. The minor types of word-building. Blending. Backformation. Sound interchange. Sound imitation. Reduplication.

14. The etymological structure of the English vocabulary. Etymology. Native and borrowed elements. The causes of borrowing the words.

15. Classifications of borrowings. According to the borrowed aspect: phonetic borrowings, semantic borrowings, translation loans, morphemic borrowings. According to the language from which they were borrowed: Latin borrowings. French borrowings. Italian borrowings. Scandinavian borrowings.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Germanic languages (geographical and historical survey). Modern Germanic languages. The Ancient Germans. Old Germanic languages, their classification.

2. Principal features of Germanic languages. Phonetics. Morphology.


3. Old English period. Chronological divisions in the history of the English language. Old English (V-XI centuries). Middle English (XI-XV centuries). Modern (new) English (from XV century). Historical background. Pre-Germanic Britain. The Roman invasion. Old English Dialects. The Scandinavian Invasions: Wessex and Danelaw Old English Written Records. The runic Alphabet and Old English Manuscripts in Latin.

4. Old English Phonetics. Vowels. Consonants.

5. Old English Morphology and Syntax. Nominal Grammatical categories. Noun. Pronoun. Adjective. Verb. Adverbs. Numerals. Syntax - Word order, interrogative and negative sentences, indirect speech, compound and complex sentences.

6. Old English Word-stock. Etymology of Old English Word-stock. Word-formation. Simple words. Derivatives. Word composition.

7. The Middle English period. Historical background from the 12th to the 14th century. Economic and social conditions. The Norman Conquest. Middle English Dialects. Changes in the alphabet and spelling. The formation of national literary English language.

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8. Middle English Phonetics. Changes in the Middle English spelling. Changes in the system of vowels. The Great Vowel Shift. Changes in the system of consonants.

9. Middle English Grammar. Changes in the grammatical categories of noun. Changes in the system of pronouns. The formations of articles. Changes in the system of strong verbs. Changes in the system of weak verbs. The development of Perfect, Future Tense and Passive Voice, Continuous. Syntactical changes.

10. Middle English Word-stock. The appearance of homonymic forms. middle English borrowings.

11. Modern English. The formation of English national language. The formation of modern spelling. Changes in the consonant system.


12. Changes in Modern English Grammar. The establishment of the unified, means of expressing plural of nouns (-es) and 3 variants of its pronunciation. The development of the Possessive case ('s). replacing thou by 'you', 'hit' by 'it' in the personal pronouns. Changes in the system of verb. Modern English Wordstock: appearance of new words due to the development of capitalism. The productive means of word-formation. Borrowings from other languages.

STYLISTICS

- 1. Style and Stylistics.** Types of stylistic research and branches of stylistics
- 2. Varieties of Language** (Written Variety and Spoken Variety)
- 3. Phonetic Expressive Means** (Onomatopoeia, Alliteration, Rhyme and Rhythm)
- 4. Lexical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Cliché. Proverbs. Metaphor. Metonymy. Irony. Hyperbole.
- 5. Lexical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Epithet. Oxymoron. Interjections and Exclamatory Words. Zeugma. Pun. Simile. Periphrasis. Euphemism.
- 6. Syntactical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Ellipsis, Aposiopesis (Break-in the Narrative), Represented Speech, Questions in Narrative.
- 7. Syntactical Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices:** Asyndeton. Polysyndeton. Rhetorical Questions. Litotes. Suspense. Climax. Antithesis. Enumeration. Detached Constructions. Parallel Constructions.
- 8. Special Literary Vocabulary:** Terms, Poetic and Highly Literary Words, Archaic Words, Barbarisms and Foreignisms
- 9. Special Colloquial Vocabulary:** Slang. Jargonisms. Professionalisms. Dialect words. Vulgarisms. Colloquial Coinages
- 10. The Style of Official Documents.**
- 11. The Scientific Prose Style**
- 12. The Publicistic Style** (Oratory and Speeches, Articles, Essays)
- 13. The Newspaper Style** (Headlines, Brief News Items, Announcement and Advertisements, Editorials)
- 14. The Belle – Letter's Style** (The Language of Poetry, the language of prose, the language of drama)

GENERAL LINGUISTICS

1. A glance at the history of linguistics.
2. Linguistics, its relation with other sciences.
3. Linguistic Fields
4. Phonetics: The Sounds of Language
5. Articulatory Processes
6. Morphology. The analysis of word structure
7. Word Formation
8. Syntax. The analysis of sentence structure
9. Semantics: The Analysis of Meaning

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TRANSLATION THEORY

1. Notion of translation. Functional, structural and semantic identification of translation.
2. General and special theory of translation. Objective and subjective aspects of translation theory.
3. Main types of translation (equivalent translation, literal translation, free translation, written and oral translation)
4. Equivalence. Types of equivalence. Levels of equivalence.
5. Grammatical Problems. Non-equivalents. Partial Equivalents.
6. Types of Grammatical Transformations (transposition, replacement, addition, omission)
7. Referential Meaning and its Rendering in Translation.
8. Translation of Words of Emotive Meaning.
9. Rendering of Stylistic Meaning in Translation.
10. Lexical Transformations (concretization, generalization, antonymic translation, metonymic translation and paraphrasing)
11. Aspects of Stylistic Problems
12. False friends. Translation of pseudo-international words.

BRITISH CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Country and People.
2. History of the British Isles. Early invasions. Celts, Angles and Saxons.
3. The Geographical Position of Great Britain. Climate and Weather in GB.
4. Empire and Democracy. Politics. Monarchy.
5. Traditional British Food and Drinks in GB.
6. Music of the United Kingdom.
7. National Sports and Competition in Great Britain.
8. Holidays and Notable Special Days in Great Britain
9. The British Educational System. Schools in Britain.
10. London - the biggest city in Britain and one of the biggest in the world

OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. Anglo-Saxon literature. Anglo-Saxon culture. The Venerable Bede.
2. Medieval Literature. Popular Ballads "Robin Hood". The Legends about King Arthur.
3. Geoffrey Chaucer "The Canterbury Tales".
4. The Renaissance. Beginning. Height. Decline.
5. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) "Romeo and Juliet", "The Two Gentlemen of Verona".

ENGLISH LITERATURE OF 17th AND 18th CENTURIES

1. The 17th century literature
2. Puritan poetry
3. Restoration
4. Enlightenment
5. Neoclassicism
6. Sentimentalism
7. The Age of Reason (1650- 1780)
8. John Dryden (1631—1700) "Hidden Flame"
9. Daniel Defoe (1661-1731) "Robinson Crusoe"
10. Jonathan Swift." Gulliver's Travels"

ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY


1. The Romantics. The Chief Tendencies and Approaches of Romanticism
2. Sir Walter Scott. "Ivanhoe".
3. Lord Byron. Byron's hero. "Don Juan"
4. The Victorians. The importance of literature during the years of social instability in the country.
5. Jane Austen. "Pride and Prejudice"
6. Charles Dickens.
7. Sisters Bronte. "Jane Ayre"
8. Lewis Carrol. "Alice in Wonderland"

PRINCIPLES AND TENDENCIES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. New Directions.
2. Oscar Wilde. "The Picture of Dorian Gray"
3. George Bernard Shaw. "Pygmalion"
4. English Literature of the beginning of 20th century
5. Virginia Woolf.
6. Rudyard Kipling.
7. Katherine Mansfield.
8. Modern English literature.
9. The Great War and Modern Literature.

Methodology of Teaching the English Language and Literature

1. What is methodology? The Subject Matter of Foreign Language Teaching. Relation of the English Language Teaching Methodology to other Sciences.
2. The Art of Teaching (Learning, Authority, Order, Imagination, Compassion, Patience, Character, Pleasure)
3. Technical Aids in Teaching English. Non-Mechanical Aids. Mechanical Aids. Teaching Materials.
4. Method, Approach and Technique. Principles of Foreign Language Teaching
5. Traditional methods. The principles of the Grammar-translation method
6. Direct method. The principles of the direct method
7. Audio-lingual method. The principles of the Audio-lingual method
8. Communicative language teaching. Principles of the Communicative Approach
9. Total Physical response. Principles of Total Physical response.
10. Competency Based approach.
11. Innovative Language teaching. Suggestopedia. Principles of Suggestopedia.
12. Silent Way. Principles of Silent Way Teaching.
13. Community language learning. Principles of Community language learning
14. Teaching Pronunciation. The importance of teaching pronunciation. Difficulties in teaching pronunciation. How to teach sounds, stress and intonation.
15. Teaching Listening. The importance of teaching listening. Two types of listening. Types of listening tasks.
16. Teaching Speaking. The Importance of teaching speaking. Difficulties in teaching speaking. Principles of teaching speaking. Types of Speaking Activities.

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17. Teaching Writing. The Importance of teaching writing. Difficulties in teaching writing. How to teach writing. Types of Writing Activities. Correcting Written Work. Exercises in teaching writing.
18. Teaching Vocabulary.
19. Teaching Grammar. The Importance of teaching grammar. Difficulties of teaching grammar. Approaches to teaching grammar.
20. The Foreign Language Syllabus. Planning and Preparation.
21. Stages of a Lesson. Framing. Timing. Pacing.
22. Teaching Reading. The importance of teaching reading. Guided reading. Choral reading. Difficulties in teaching reading.
23. Benefits of Different Genres of Literature to Language Teaching (Poetry, short stories, drama, novels)
24. Teaching literature in the EFL Classroom. Techniques for teaching Literature.
25. Fairy-tales - good source for motivation and child's development

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